

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING YOM HASHOAH

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, we will all gather in the majestic setting of the Capitol rotunda to carry out our solemn annual obligation to commemorate Yom HaShoah—Holocaust Remembrance Day.

The length of time to pass since the Holocaust is now more than half a century, and it is even more incumbent upon us to ensure that the lessons and legacies of this dark period in history are never forgotten. As the Holocaust survivors themselves grow older and pass away, we must ensure that the phrase "zachor"—remember—does not become a mere slogan. Preventing such a catastrophe from ever occurring again is only possible if we continue to pass on the memories of the Nazi era to our children.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was privileged to attend the Annual Holocaust Commemoration in New York City. This ceremony, which took place at the beautiful Temple Emanu-El in my district, included a stirring speech by Benjamin Meed, the president of the Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization. As he does each year, my friend Ben Meed delivered a moving tribute to those who perished and those who survived. I commend Ben's remarks to my colleagues.

AN ADDRESS BY BENJAMIN MEED, PRESIDENT, WARSAW GHETTO RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION, 53D ANNUAL COMMEMORATION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

We are together again—the entire Jewish people, men, women, and children, to commemorate the murder of the Jewish people by the Germans and their collaborators. They made no distinctions among Jewish people at the gates of hell. Together we were all pushed to the gas chambers. For one reason only—we were born as Jews.

This commemoration, which I have the honor to chair for the 35th year, is deeply emotional for me as it is for many of you. For many years, the survivors alone remembered. We kept reliving our nightmares in the hope that the world would pay attention to our past, and now, the world has heard our story.

People have started to understand that what happened was real. When we testified collectively, the world began to take our tragic experience seriously—and to heed our warning.

Or perhaps it is because all humanity is frightened that the tragic, unique lesson that we Jews experienced, can happen again—this time on a cosmic scale—to all people. And it is all because survivors kept faith with the final command imparted to us by the Kedoshiml Zachor—Gedenk—Remember.

We accepted that obligation and took it with us to our adopted homes throughout the

world. In Israel or Argentina—in Sweden or France—throughout the United States and Canada—survivors remember. How can we forget? How can we allow others to forget? How betrayed and isolated we were by the high and the mighty—and the ordinary people. The so called ordinary people were not so ordinary. Many highly educated were nevertheless motivated to murder us.

Immediately after the Holocaust they said they did not know. How could they not have known? On the cattle cars to Auschwitz and Treblinka—throughout Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary on the way to death—we criss-crossed all of Europe—day after day after day—screaming for help in Yiddish and Polish, Greek and German, Dutch and Flemish, Russian, and French. But the world would not listen as we were herded together from the four corners of Nazi Europe to be murdered—only because we were Jews.

We Jews now speak other languages. And on Yam Hashoah we gather from every part of the world—to remember together. And Jews are united—not by death—but by memory and by a love of Israel. To us survivors, the State of Israel is not only a political entity. It is a homeland—a realized dream—a bright beacon of light in a world desperate for hope.

And yet we are still afraid—but it is a different fear. Those who were fortunate enough not to have experienced the Holocaust do not and cannot understand how we survivors feel when we see how our tragic past is remembered by others. We are deeply hurt when we see the way the Holocaust is portrayed as only dead bodies—piles and piles of corpses and mass graves. We survivors shudder, for in a way we fear that Hitler succeeded because the world is not aware of the vibrant Jewish life that was before the Holocaust—or of the cultural heritage of 1,000 years of Jewish history in Europe. It does not hear the songs of the shtetl, the theme of Warsaw, the Yeshivot of Vilna, the Hasidim of Belz, or the poets of Lodz and Krakow.

All it recognizes is death. Yet we remember the life that was destroyed—the world that is no longer. The world of Yiddishkeit and Menschlichkeit.

We are still asking the questions—how did it happen? Who failed? What failed? But these questions should not distract our attention from the real murderers—the Germans and their collaborators—or from the profound failure of world leaders and church leaders. Their silence has yet to be judged by history.

And we think not only of the past but also of the future. To you—our children assembled here, we would like to entrust our memories—as part of our last will and testament. You are the last generation to be blessed with the memories of the survivors—the living witnesses to the kingdom of night. This is your heritage, which we are transmitting to you. You must know your roots. You must remember that your very birth was testimony of the triumph of hope over despair—of dreams over pain. You are our response to those who tried to destroy us.

We also want to protect the truth from innocent and well-meaning people who speak

only of the good—of the rays of hope and goodness—the righteous Gentiles whose memories we cherish with gratitude. But where was the reality? For every righteous person, there were thousands who collaborated or who shared the enemy's desire to murder the Jews or who, at best, stood idly by and did nothing.

Let us remember the Holocaust as it was. It was painful. It was bitter. It was ugly. It was inhuman. But it was real. Let us not permit it to be diluted or vulgarized. Let us not diminish its meaning by treating every event in human history—every instance of human suffering or discrimination as a Holocaust.

We survivors know that time is growing short, we are getting older and we need each other more than ever before, and we need you—our children and our fellow Jews to continue our legacy.

RECOGNITION OF DR. JOHN "BOB" MAZERO

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it is a rare thing these days to find someone like Dr. Bob Mazero. He reminds us of the kind of doctor our parents used to call at his home and ask to come over on a Saturday night if one of the kids had a fever. In a small community like Latrobe, PA, being on call is not something that you schedule. It is getting called away from your family's Fourth of July picnic because a boy on the other side of town got too close to a bottle rocket, or pulled away from Thanksgiving dinner because one of your patients had a bad fall and you're the only one she trusts to examine her. For over 30 years, Dr. Mazero has been that type of doctor, one that everyone in town has seen at some time or other in their lives, and he always remembers their names, and usually remembers to ask how their father is doing or how their daughter is getting along in college. He's one of the most depended on, faithful, trusted members of the community. In times of crisis, he often is the one a whole family looks to for reassurance, and he has to provide that the best way he can. He is a true community leader, and we could use many more like him.

Dr. Mazero did not have to return to his little hometown to practice medicine. He could have stayed in Washington, or Cleveland, or Pittsburgh, where he studied, or gone to some other big city with opportunities for a bright young doctor.

But he came back to the town where he grew up and devoted his life, not only to making sure Latrobe had one of the best community hospitals in the country, but to advance the role of a community hospital in creating an educational environment for other physicians as well. He was not content to be just one of

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the doctors who made his rounds and went home. He cared about teaching other young doctors, and about connecting the community to its medical centers and to its source of health care. That is why, as director of Latrobe Area Hospital, he has worked to create partnerships between the hospital and several regional colleges, medical schools, as well as other area medical centers. For his outstanding achievements in these areas, he has earned numerous civic and academic honors throughout his career.

As we debate health care reforms in Washington, we have to always remember that the medical personnel are at the heart of any system, and that no matter what we do to health care, it's only going to be as good as those individuals providing it. It is because of these professionals that America has the best health care system in the world. And against that measure, it is why we are all so glad to join in recognizing Bob Mazero as Latrobe's Italian American of the Year.

YOM HASHOAH: REMEMBER,
HONOR, REFLECT

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, this evening at Fairmount Temple in Beachwood, OH, a Yom HaShoah V'Hagvura Commemoration is being held. Had the House of Representatives not been in session this day, I would have joined my friends and constituents at this special community event. I deeply regret not being able to attend the Yom HaShoah Commemoration, and wish to commend those who worked so hard to make the evening a success.

The purpose of this community commemoration is to remember the Holocaust and the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. This evening's special commemorative event is part of the larger Holocaust Day of Remembrance—an internationally recognized day set aside annually to remember the victims of the Holocaust, including the 6 million Jews murdered by the Nazis and their evil collaborators.

As the member of Congress representing Ohio's 19th District, it has been a profound honor for me to serve on the council of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. This council was created by a unanimous act of Congress in 1980 and was charged with the task of creating the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. Our mission is to encourage remembrance of the Holocaust—to remember its victims—and to assure that never again in history will we allow bigotry and hatred to run unchecked.

There are some who will assert that the Holocaust was about Jews and therefore any remembrance of the Holocaust will have meaning only to Jews. Those people could not be more wrong. When we remember the Holocaust we remember a historical truth too great for most to fathom, but one that can never be forgotten. If we know anything about history, it is that it tends to repeat itself. The Holocaust, however, must never be repeated. While it is

painful to dwell on such a heinous slice of history, it is a pain that should never be far from the hearts and minds of all Americans, for America responded to the horror of the Holocaust in a way that was tragically and regrettably inadequate.

The systematic extermination of European Jews began in June 1941 when the German Army invaded the Soviet Union, yet it would be some time until reports of atrocities would filter back to the United States, and even longer until they were taken seriously. Most Americans, meanwhile, remained unaware of the horror inflicted on European Jews, as reports of atrocities were not widely publicized by the media. American and British Jewish organizations, however, took the reports with the seriousness they deserved, and only at their insistence did the American and British governments decide to act to rescue those European Jews who had fallen victim to the Nazis.

As you commemorate the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising this evening, it is important to remember that at the same time the uprising began—April 1943—the Bermuda Conference opened. This emergency conference was intended to outline a solid plan for rescuing Jews from Nazi atrocities, yet little was accomplished, as both British and American delegates fretted over what to do with those Jews who would be rescued. The United States would not budge on its immigration quotas, and Britain would not even consider the possibility of admitting rescued Jews into Palestine.

The two governments exhibited cowardice and indifference while those staging the revolt displayed unparalleled backbone and heroism. The inaction at the Bermuda Conference, unfortunately, would lead to additional torture and extermination of Jews. This followed, of course, our country's unwise refusal to relax immigration quotas following the Evian Conference in 1938. It hardly seems possible today given our country's leadership in helping others, but of the 33 countries represented at Evian, only the tiny Dominican Republic agreed to accept a significant number of Jewish refugees. The American response to Hitler's Germany is a legacy of shame we can never forget.

Meanwhile, at the same time America and Britain could not agree on what to do about rescuing Jews from Nazi atrocities, Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto residents were carrying out an orchestrated revolt, refusing to report to deportation areas and staging an armed uprising. The Jews fought valiantly against their Nazi tormentors, even as German forces began destroying the ghetto, setting buildings on fire to force out those in hiding. Finally, on May 16, 1943—nearly a month after the heroic uprising began—the Nazis in one last act of horrific bravado destroyed the Great Synagogue to symbolize victory. With the ghetto reduced to rubble, those Jews who survived the monthlong violent Warsaw Ghetto uprising were deported to forced-labor or extermination camps, where Nazi horror, tyranny and hatred continued to reign.

On this day, it is my fervent hope that all Americans will pause and embrace the spirit of the Day of Remembrance, and the tireless efforts of those who seek to make this day resonate with significance—from my friends at Fairmount Temple to all the Jewish, commu-

nity and civic organizations across the country, to the dedicated staff and council of the U.S. Holocaust Museum. May all Americans make a lasting commitment never to forget the Holocaust, or the moral, spiritual, and ethical questions it raises for those of us blessed to live in a democracy.

THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACT

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today the Intelligence Community Act. This bill represents an important stage in our committee's major project, IC21: The Intelligence Community in the 21st Century.

The Intelligence Community Act makes comprehensive changes in how we manage intelligence. I would like to outline for my colleagues the principles that have led to this legislation.

First and foremost, the United States continues to need a strong, highly capable and increasingly flexible intelligence community. Our national security concerns are more varied and in many ways more complex than they were during the cold war.

The United States needs an intelligence community that is more corporate, i.e., one that works better together as a more coherent enterprise aiming toward a single goal the delivery of time intelligence to policy makers at various levels.

A key issue is opportunity, not reform. In the aftermath of our cold war victory we are more secure than we have been since 1940. This is a good time to update and modernize intelligence.

IC21 is not a budget or staffing exercise. It is an effort to ascertain the type of intelligence community we will need as we enter the next century. Issues of cost and size should be debated during the regular legislative budget deliberations.

Finally, the focus must be on where the intelligence community needs to be in the next 10 to 15 years, not a snapshot of where we are today.

With these principles—flexibility, "corporateness," opportunity, future vision—in mind, the Intelligence Community Act proposes several changes. Among them are:

A more clearly defined central role for the Director of Central Intelligence [DCI] as head of the intelligence community, including expanded authority over resources and personnel. The DCI would also continue to be directly responsible for the CIA, clandestine services and the community management staff.

Re-establishing the Committee on Foreign Intelligence within the National Security Council, to provide regular guidance and feed back to the DCI.

Creating a second Deputy DCI. One Deputy DCI would run CIA, the other would run the community management staff, thus giving the DCI greater back-up and support for this two major responsibilities—the CIA and the intelligence community.

The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA] would be designated as the Director of Military Intelligence, the senior uniformed military intelligence officer.

CIA would be confirmed as the premier all-source analytical agency. DIA continues to be the focal point for managing Defense all-source analysis.

The Clandestine Service, comprising current CIA and Defense clandestine human collectors, would be combined into a single entity and separated from CIA.

A new Technical Collection Agency [TCA] would manage the technical collection activities of signals, imagery and measurement, and signatures intelligence.

A new Technology Development Office [TDO] would manage intelligence community research and development.

The current National Intelligence Council would become the National Intelligence Evaluation Council, with the key responsibility of making sure that intelligence means and ends are correlated, and that every effort is made to provide the best intelligence to policy makers.

IC21 also comprises a number of non-legislative proposals that will be found in the unclassified staff studies, which would be available later this week.

I want to thank the staff members of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence who have devoted much of the last year to this effort. The bill I have introduced today is a testament to their hard work and to their vision.

I urge my colleagues to look over this bill carefully, and the staff studies as well. The staff of the intelligence committee is always available for questions and consultation.

This is a daunting agenda and an important one. Informal discussions among the staff of interested congressional committees in the House and Senate and with the executive indicate agreement on many of the principles I have outlined. I optimistically look forward to working with my colleagues over the next few months to pass a bill that will give us the intelligence community we will need as we enter the 21st century.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 12 and Wednesday, March 13 last week, I was unable to be here due to an illness in the family and missed rollcall votes 56-61.

Had I been here, I would have voted: "No" on rollcall vote 56, "Yea" on rollcall vote 57, "Yea" on rollcall vote 58, "No" on rollcall vote 59, "No" on rollcall vote 60, and "Yea" on rollcall vote 61.

HONORING RETIRING NORTH
MIAMI POLICE DEPUTY CHIEF
LAURENCE R. JURIGA

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, after more than 31 years of service with the North Miami Police Department, Laurence R. Juriga retired on April 10, 1996. He began his career in 1964 as a patrol officer and is retiring as deputy chief of police.

Chief Juriga distinguished himself over three decades as an officer of the utmost integrity and professionalism. His rise from patrol officer to deputy chief attests to his abilities. He possesses a wealth of practical and administrative knowledge for which his peers turn to him when seeking input on wide-ranging topics. The entire North Miami police force views him with esteem and respect.

Beyond his normal job duties, Chief Juriga established himself as a vibrant member of the North Miami community through unparalleled participation in community activities. He has been instrumental in organizations including the Police Officers Assistance Trust, the North Miami Foundation for Senior Citizens, and the Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police. He has been active in the Special Olympics and the Easter Seal program.

Chief Juriga also initiated the North Miami Police Department's Angel Network, a system through which more than 2,800 gifts were collected and distributed to needy children this past Christmas. These behind the scenes efforts are exactly what set Chief Juriga apart from the norm.

As he moves forward with his wife, Nancy, into the next phase of his life, I wish him continued happiness.

NATIONAL MEDICAL LABORATORY WEEK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, there are more than a quarter million certified laboratory personnel, including pathologist, medical technologists, clinical laboratory scientists, and specialists, practicing preventive medicine in more than 12,000 medical laboratories in the United States.

These highly trained and dedicated professionals make invaluable contributions to the quality of health care in the United States. They save countless lives by providing reliable test results required for prevention, detection, diagnosis, and the treatment of illness and disease. By carefully performing high quality tests and providing reliable information, these vital health care workers help physicians make diagnosis, early, when cures are most likely to succeed. Test results may also help rule out certain conditions thereby avoiding unnecessary treatment, saving money, and most importantly, ensuring the proper treatment.

We all must take responsibility for our health, but ultimately, our well-being depends on the cooperation and coordination that exists between the many individuals devoted to maintaining health. Doctors, nurses, dietitians, teachers, parents, and the staff at our Nation's medical laboratories all play important roles.

The dedicated professionals who work in these laboratories save lives every day. They play a crucial role in the delivery of health care services in America and I am proud to join with the Michigan Society for Clinical Laboratory Science in recognizing this week, April 14-20, 1996, as National Medical Laboratory Week.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN ROBERT B. SHIELDS, U.S. NAVY

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a dedicated U.S. Navy officer, gentleman and a friend as he prepares to take command of the U.S.S. *Vicksburg*, CG-69.

Most of you will remember Capt. Robert B. Shields for his tour as a deputy legislative assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Captain Shields served in this challenging position with honor and distinction until last year, when he returned to the fleet to prepare to take command on one of our finest ships—and *Aegis* Class cruiser.

He has been connected with the Congress in one position or another for over 5 years of his distinguished 23-year Navy career. Captain Shields' accomplishments are an integral part of the continuing saga of the U.S. Navy in its third century of service to the Nation as it fully realizes the talent and potential of men who ply the sea in the service of our great Nation. I would like to take a moment to highlight Bob's career milestones.

A native of Providence, RI, Captain Shields is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, class of 1972. Captain Shields also earned a master's degree in engineering acoustics from the Naval Post Graduate School. His military career began in 1972 with his first assignment to U.S.S. *Alvin* where he was first lieutenant and anti-submarine warfare officer. His second shipboard tour came when he commissioned U.S.S. *Nicholson* and served as her weapons officer. He then served his third shipboard tour as weapons officer in U.S.S. *Richmond K. Turner*.

Capitalizing on his demonstrated leadership skills, the Navy sent Captain Shields to attend the Royal Navy Staff College in Greenwich, England. This was followed by service as executive office in U.S.S. *Sterett*, then homeported in the Republic of the Philippines. Detaching from his executive officer tour, Captain Shields was assigned to the office of the director, research, development and acquisition and then completed a year as a Federal executive fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. His first exposure to congress came when he was assigned as the congressional Liaison office for surface ship programs in the Navy's Office

of Legislative Affairs. Upon conclusion of that assignment, Captain Shields took command of U.S.S. *O'Bannon*. With that successful tour behind him, Captain Shields was hand picked to be a legislative assistant to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Captain Shields has been awarded the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, four Navy Commendation Medals, and the Joint Meritorious Unit Commendation. He is married to the former Jennifer Reith of London, England, and has two wonderful children, Sarah and Robert.

Bob was one of the principal liaison officers to Congress for both General Powell and General Shalikashvili during momentous times in our Nation's history—the end of the cold war, Operations Provide Promise, Provide Hope, Provide Comfort, Southern Watch, Deny Flight, and Restore Democracy, among countless other military operations and exercises. During the restoration of democracy in Haiti, he accompanied Members of this House on a fact-finding delegation to that troubled country. He has served as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's principal liaison with the House National Security Committee and the House Appropriations Committee. I and many others of this body have often depended on him to be on top of the national security issues of the day, complete with timely, sound, and accurate information and advice.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and personal privilege for me to pay tribute to Capt. Robert B. Shields before the Congress in honor of his taking command of U.S.S. *Vicksburg* on May 3, 1996. It is clear, through a record of accomplishment, Bob is someone dedicated to the peace and freedom this Nation enjoys today. We wish him every success as he assumes his new command and for what I know will be a bright future. May he always have fair winds and following seas.

INTRODUCTION OF SMALL BUSINESS OSHA RELIEF ACT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I and several of my colleagues are introducing the Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 1 year ago, President Bill Clinton traveled to a small sheet metal plant in northwest Washington, DC, and declared that it was time to create a "new OSHA."

I certainly agree with the President on the need to change OSHA. OSHA, said President Clinton, needs to change so that its emphasis is on "prevention, not punishment," and so that the agency uses "common sense and market incentives to save lives."

Throughout the past year, no doubt largely in response to initiatives here in Congress to reform OSHA, the Clinton administration struggled to convince us and the American public that OSHA was being reinvented. Assistant Secretary Joe Dear, for example, said in congressional testimony last year: "If there is one single message you take away from this hear-

ing today, I hope it is this: that OSHA is changing the way it does business." The marks of the new OSHA, according to the Assistant Secretary, would be the elimination of inspection and penalty quotas; a less confrontation approach to enforcement, including reductions in penalties for employers who promptly correct violations; and commonsense regulations.

Whatever the genesis for this recognition of the need to change OSHA by the Clinton administration, I, and I know many of my colleagues as well, have applauded it. The direction of these changes is the same as we have pushed for in H.R. 1834, the Safety and Health Improvement and Regulatory Reform Act. Obviously what the Clinton administration has proposed does not go as far as H.R. 1834, and in my view does not go far enough. But they at least move OSHA in the same direction.

President Clinton announced that he would veto H.R. 1834 even before that bill was marked up in subcommittee. It was clear from the circumstances of that veto message that it had much to do with Presidential election politics and little to do with the legislation itself, but the promise of a veto effectively stopped realistic prospects for enacting comprehensive OSHA reform this year.

Nonetheless, I believe it is important to solidify the progress that has been made in changing OSHA in the direction that Republicans and many of my Democratic colleagues have called for for years, and which President Clinton called for 1 year ago. For that reason, I am introducing the Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996.

The Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996 is comprised of five provisions, each of which comes directly from policy pronouncements by the Clinton administration.

The first provision comes from statements made by Labor Secretary Reich in support of measuring and balancing the costs and benefits of OSHA standards, consistent with the administration's goal for OSHA of more "commonsense regulations."

The second provision adopts President Clinton's directive of April 21, 1995, granting a waiver of penalties for small businesses which correct violations within a reasonable period of time. As President Clinton said in announcing that directive, "We will stop playing 'gotcha' with decent, honest business people who want to be good citizens. Compliance, not punishment, should be our objective."

The third provision adopts and follows an OSHA compliance directive issued in November 1995 regarding citations for paperwork violations. In recent years, a majority of the most commonly cited OSHA standards are paperwork requirements. OSHA's compliance directive recognizes that these paperwork violations have often been technical and nitpicking, and don't address real health or safety problems. Including this change in the statute will give employers and employees assurance that this common sense change will be more permanent than is the case with a compliance directive.

The fourth provision codifies OSHA's State consultation grants program. The consultation grants program was created by OSHA to assist small businesses in improving safety and

health in their workplaces. Historically, these grants, which are given to State agencies or colleges in each State to provide consultation services, have been underfunded, requiring employers who seek assistance to wait up to 2 years for assistance. The Clinton administration has endorsed the codification of the consultation grants program.

The fifth and last provision of the bill would codify another mark of the new OSHA—elimination of the use of inspections, citations, and penalties as performance measures for inspectors and their supervisors.

The Small Business OSHA Relief Act codifies the positive changes to OSHA on which the Clinton administration and we agree, so that we can build on those and continue to work constructively to create a truly new OSHA.

I welcome my colleagues' support and co-sponsorship of the Small Business OSHA Relief Act of 1996.

TAX DAY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today millions of Americans will scramble to file their taxes. My Republican colleagues and I are fighting hard to ensure that all Americans keep more of their hard earned money.

Taxpayers deserve relief now. That is why my colleagues in both the House and the Senate passed the Contract With America's tax relief plan. Americans need tax reform, but that will not happen overnight. While we consider tax reform in Congress, there are a number of things we have done to lift the burden from America's families and encourage economic growth. We passed a \$500 child tax credit for families. We provided capital gains tax relief. We expanded IRA's, just to name a few. Unfortunately, President Clinton vetoed the Republican plan. With the stroke of a pen he vetoed pro-family, probab tax relief.

In spite of the President's veto, we must continue to do what is right for America. The protaxpayer agenda we begin to consider today is a tremendous step in the right direction. The tax limitation amendment, by requiring a two-thirds vote to raise taxes, will reign in escalating taxes. It will finally put an end to the roller coaster ride of the IRA's tax code and return fiscal responsibility to Washington. Almost every State that has implemented tax and spending limitations has witnessed below average growth is State spending and higher than average economic growth.

As Daniel Webster Said, "An unlimited power to tax involves, necessarily, the power to destroy." Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues and I are committed to protecting America's families from tax-and-spend Washington. Americans not only need tax protection they need tax relief.

A TRIBUTE TO ALLEN "BUD"
SPENCER

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to honor Allen "Bud" Spencer for his 27 years of dedicated service as director of Twin Oaks Savings Bank. While we wish him well in his retirement, his commitment and hard work will be greatly missed.

Mr. Spencer's long career started in World War II where he served as a tank commander and platoon leader in the 745th Tank Battalion of the First Infantry Division or "The Big Red One."

His length of service can be noted in the number of battles he fought in: Normandy Beachhead, St. Lo Breakthrough, Falaise Pocket, Battle of Mons, Seigfried Line, Battle of Aachen, Hurtgen Forest, Battle of the Bulge, Roer and Rhine, Remagen Bridgehead, Ruhr Pocket, and Harz Mountains.

For his bravery and patriotism, Mr. Spencer received the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, and a battlefield commission. Thank you for your service to our Nation.

Mr. Spencer also gave to his community. After the war he owned and operated Spencer's Insurance and subsequently was elected director of Marseilles Building & Loan in 1969 where under his guidance the business prospered and flourished. In 1976, he was elected president and chairman of the board and under his leadership a new bank building was constructed and consumer loans, ATM cards, and checking accounts were added.

Mr. Spencer, thank you for your dedication and devotion to not only your country, but your community, neighbors, friends, and family. You will be missed.

A TRIBUTE TO ROLLAND E.
ALEXANDER II

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of CSM Rolland E. Alexander II. Alexander will be recognized at a celebration in his honor on April 20 as he retires after nearly 40 years in the California Army National Guard.

CSM Alexander is a third generation Californian and was born in San Francisco. A graduate of Rio Hondo College, he is also a second generation national guardsman following his father's service in World War I. CSM Alexander enlisted in 1957 as a member of Battery C, 215th Field Artillery, 40th Armored Division, now designated as Battery C, 2d Battalion, 144th Field Artillery, 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized). In his civilian capacity Alexander works as a technical consultant in marketing services for the Southern California Edison Co.

While assigned to the battery, CSM Alexander has served in a number of positions in-

cluding cannoner, gunner, section sergeant, and chief of firing battery. Over the years, he has served in a variety of capacities and has served as CSM of Detachment 3, State Area Command, Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center, Los Alamitos, CA, since December 1993.

CSM Alexander has been recognized for his service and is the recipient of numerous commendations including the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, California Commendation Medal, California Medal of Merit, Good Conduct Medal, California State Service Medal, the Order of St. Barbara, and others.

CSM Alexander is currently the president of the Sergeants Major Association of California, life member of the California Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard Association of California, National Rifle Association, California Rifle and Pistol Association, and many other civic oriented associations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, CMS Alexander's family, and many friends in honoring him for his years of dedicated service. After serving our State and country well for nearly 40 years, it is only appropriate that the House recognize CSM Alexander today as he begins his well deserved retirement.

RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM H.
BOWERS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words of congratulations and thanks to a distinguished member of the community in my district. A lifetime member of American Legion Post 57, and the most recent Western Vice Commander, William H. Bowers has made numerous outstanding achievements that have greatly benefitted his fellow veterans and citizens in his home county of Indiana, PA.

He has held numerous offices in addition to the American Legion Western Vice Commander. While serving as post commander, Saltsburg, he received the National Americanism Award. He has been honored as Post Commander of the Year in Pennsylvania, as well as Indiana County Veteran of the Year; in addition he has served as Commander of the Indiana County United Veterans, Indiana County Commander, District 27 Commander, District 27 Adjutant, and Vice Chairman of the Citizens Flag Allegiance. He has also been recognized by the ROTC for his many accomplishments.

In addition to being a lifetime member of the American Legion, Commander Bowers is also a member of the VFW Post 7901, Armvets Post 277, and VVA Chapter 286.

Among his many civic contributions are establishing bylaws for the Indiana County United Veterans Advisory Council and serving as chairman of the Indiana County Veterans Memorial Committee. He organized and still serves as the CEO of Boy Scout Troop No.

157 in Saltsburg and manages the Young Township senior legion baseball team. He has also been a guest speaker at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania's sociology department representing VVA Chapter 286.

1991 was a very painful year for us in and near the 12th district of Pennsylvania, when 25 local gulf war soldiers were killed in action. Commander Bowers gave a memorable tribute to those young men and women by organizing a veterans honor guard of over 300 veterans with colors for their funerals. Commander Bowers was also instrumental in having a gulf war honor roll erected on the Indiana County Courthouse lawn, listing all Indiana County veterans serving in the Gulf.

William H. Bowers served in the Army with the Military Assistance Group overseas.

I salute Commander Bowers for his lifelong dedication to his fellow soldiers and his community.

HONORING SHERIFF CHARLES A.
FUSELIER, SHERIFF OF THE YEAR

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, when I heard that my friend of over 25 years was being honored by the National Sheriff's Association as "Sheriff of the Year," I was gratified to know that the national law enforcement community was finally acknowledging what the citizens of St. Martin Parish and all of Acadiana have known for a long time—that Charles August Fuselier is one of the most effective, top flight sheriffs in the country.

In his statement, Sheriff Fuselier said he was "shocked" to learn of his selection by the National Sheriff's Association. He should not have been. Charles Fuselier's dedication to public service and the protection of the public in his rural South Louisiana Parish is unparalleled. Like his father before him, Sheriff Fuselier demonstrates every day total commitment to making St. Martin Parish a safer place to live, work, and raise a family.

Through his leadership and his work on the Triad Program, St. Martin Parish became a testing ground and model for all of America in preventing crimes against our senior citizens. The Triad forms a coalition between local sheriffs, police chiefs, and senior citizens' groups to reduce the victimization and unwarranted fear of crime which disproportionately plagues senior citizens. By bringing the Triad concept to life, Sheriff Fuselier has opened up the lines of communication with seniors in the community and has made the seniors feel more comfortable and trusting that their interests will be protected.

Sheriff Fuselier once told me that he received more than a 10-fold return on his investments using volunteers, who work in his office 2 to 3 days a week, so that crimes have been quickly resolved because of greater senior participation. While in the Congress I may have worked to ensure Federal involvement in Triad, but Triad is growing across the country because of the efforts and devotion of Sheriff Fuselier. The Triad information network has

the potential to be the cornerstone of future crime fighting activities within the seniors community.

I commend the National Sheriff's Association for bestowing my friend with this honor and congratulate Sheriff Fuselier for the great achievement of being named "Sheriff of the Year."

HONORING MEL DEARDORFF

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, America's firefighters serve on the frontlines of public safety. Risking their lives and health to save people at risk, their courage and resourcefulness are the watchwords of their profession.

No one better typifies the finest traditions of firefighting than Mel Deardorff. Mel retired recently after 35 years of service in the San Ramon Valley region, for the last 8 years serving as fire chief of the San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District.

Mel helped reduce the Insurance Services Office rating in the San Ramon region; was influential in establishing expanded firefighting services; facilitated a new paramedic program; added engine company, fire prevention, and clerical staff; and made many other contributions to fire safety in the East Bay region of San Francisco. He was a member of many professional organizations, including the International Association of Fire Chiefs and California Fire Chiefs.

Mel Deardorff was a public servant whose leadership, commitment, and dedication helped enable residents of the San Ramon and Danville, CA communities to go to sleep knowing that they were in good hands. As a resident of Danville for 25 years, I am thankful for all Chief Deardorff has done for my hometown and the San Ramon Valley region. He deserves sincere thanks from people throughout Contra Costa County, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize him in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICARDO ALEGRIA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to pay tribute to a very distinguished countryman, Dr. Ricardo Alegria, for his outstanding contributions to the investigation, preservation, and recognition of the culture and history of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Alegria, is one of the pioneers who established the studies on archaeology, anthropology, and culture of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. Yesterday, which was also his birthday, the Smithsonian Institution awarded him the Smithsonian Bicentennial Medal for his great legacy to Puerto Rican culture and history.

Dr. Alegria is well known as a humble man, always accessible to the people, and a profound thinker in all his areas of inquiry. He is internationally recognized as the most distinguished Latin American in the field of preservation of historic cities and in the studies of the anthropology and archaeology of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean.

His interest in the study of mankind and how humans identify themselves with their surroundings started at a very early age; as a child he opened a small museum at his home with pieces and little stones that he had collected from the ground at his family farm.

He studied at the University of Puerto Rico, and obtained a master in archaeology from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in archaeology from Harvard. After his return to the island, young Dr. Alegria went to Loiza and Luquillo where he performed excavations that uncovered evidence of our earliest inhabitants, the arcaicos, and of the later Indians, the igneris.

In 1955, Dr. Alegria became the director of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. Under his leadership, the institute enhanced the recognition of, strengthened, and promoted Puerto Rican culture as a heritage with Indian, African, and Spaniard influences, as well as its own folklore traditions. For his willingness to engage in the enormous task of investigating and compiling historical data on Puerto Rico and for the resurgence of the popular arts we owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Some of his published works include the History of Our Indians ("Historia de Nuestros Indios"), Folkloric Tales of Puerto Rico ("Cuentos Folkloricos de Puerto Rico"), Anthology: The Theme of Coffee in Puerto Rican Literature ("Antología: El Tema Del Café en la Literatura Puertorriqueña") and the magazine published by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, ("Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña").

One of his most important accomplishments, for which he received the Picasso Gold Medal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, is the restoration and preservation of Puerto Rican historical monuments. A very special award, the Picasso Medal has only been awarded to Dr. Alegria and to the historical village of Paris. Among the historical monuments that were restored under Dr. Alegria's supervision were the Indian Ceremonial Center, the Church of Porta Coeli, and the capital of Puerto Rico, Old San Juan, which is now a jewel among the historic sites of the Americas.

Dr. Alegria is internationally renowned as an eminence in the restoration of historic cities, as well as for his patronage of the arts. From directing the Center of Advanced Studies in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, and founding the Center of Archaeological and Ethnological Investigations of the University of Puerto Rico, to the reorganization of a great number of museums in Puerto Rico, Dr. Alegria has left a legacy of devotion and dedication to the instruction and preservation of the Puerto Rican culture.

Among other honors, Dr. Alegria received the Medal of Isabel La Católica, awarded by the Spanish Government and the Medal of the Fifth Centenary of the Discovery of America and Puerto Rico, bestowed by the Puerto Rican Government.

The Puerto Rican people and the Puerto Rican community, here in the United States and all over the world are in debt to Dr. Alegria for his outstanding contributions to the study, celebration, and promotion of our culture and history. In my congressional district of the South Bronx, and in all of New York City, as well as, throughout the Americas, we are all beneficiaries of his cultural heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the great contributions of Dr. Alegria, hero of the Puerto Rican culture.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD A. BROWN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Richard A. Brown honored April 18 as the Judiciary of Queens County by the Queens Borough Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Brown is an distinguished judge who has long served the community of Queens in many different capacities. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Queens County Bar Association.

District Attorney Richard A. Brown of Queens County was born in Brooklyn, NY on November 13, 1932. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Hobart College in 1953, was graduated from New York University School of Law in June 1956 and was admitted to the Bar by the Appellate Division, Second Department in October 1956. Judge Brown is married and resides in Forest Hills, NY with his wife and three lovely children, Karen, Todd, and Lynn.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Brown has served the State of New York in numerous ways since becoming a member of the Judiciary in 1973. He spent 9 years serving in various important legal positions on behalf of the leadership of the New York State Senate and Assembly and at the 1967 New York State Constitutional Convention and 4 years as New York City's legislative Representative in Albany where he managed the city's Albany office and supervised its legislative program.

After serving as a Judge of the Criminal Court for less than 2 years, Judge Brown was appointed the Supervising Judge of the Brooklyn Criminal Court. In 1976, he was designated as an Acting Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and was given the added responsibility for supervising the operations of the Criminal Court in Richmond County.

Mr. Speaker, in 1977, Judge Brown was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in Queens County. He then served as the Governor's chief legal advisor for 3 years before returning to the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department where he was twice redesignated as a member of the Appellate Division by Governor Mario M. Cuomo.

On June 1, 1991, Judge Brown accepted Governor Cuomo's appointment as the District Attorney of Queens County and was reelected

without opposition to another full term in 1995. Under Judge Brown's leadership, the Queens District Attorney's Office has attained an extraordinary reputation as one of the finest prosecutor's offices in the State. Throughout his career, Judge Brown has served the judicial community and the people of New York with unwavering dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of Richard A. Brown, and I know my colleagues join me in congratulating him as he is honored by the Queens Borough Lodge of Elks.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act [DCERA], a bill to provide a Federal tax reduction to the residents of the District of Columbia. The bill comes at a time when the city's financial viability is in peril. The Constitution obligates the Congress to maintain the Capital of the United States. The DCERA will allow Congress to do so without direct aid, by encouraging middle income residents to remain and to move to the District.

Last February, the Washington Post reported that the District has already lost more residents in the 1990's than in the entire decade of the 1980's. The District's tax base is declining so rapidly that it is doubtful that it will gain the ability to support itself, notwithstanding even the most dramatic reduction in the size of its government. In 1993, for example, only 9,838 D.C. residents or 3.4 percent of the tax filers were solidly middle income in the \$75,000 to \$100,000 range, while 65 percent had incomes of \$30,000 or less. Ominously, 11.5 percent of D.C. tax filers had an income between \$50,000 and \$100,000, compared with almost 20 percent nationally.

The bill seeks to accomplish the goal of replenishing middle income residents and families through a Federal tax discount. The tax is progressive because it has large initial exemptions (\$15,000 for single filers, \$25,000 for single heads of household, and \$30,000 for married joint filers); the mortgage interest deduction and the charitable giving deductions are retained; and a uniform tax rate of 15 percent is applied in a progressive fashion up the income scale. Only bona fide District residents can qualify for this special rate and only on their D.C. sourced income. The bill defines a bona fide resident as one who has maintained his or her place of abode in the District, been physically present in such a place of abode for at least 183 days of the taxable year, and has paid District of Columbia income taxes. Naturally, District residents who work in the metropolitan region will also benefit from the tax deduction. The metropolitan region is defined by the Federal Government's "Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area."

The bill exempts capital gains, so long as they are District investments by bona fide Dis-

trict residents. This provision is meant to stimulate investment in D.C. businesses and other economic development. Income from Social Security and from the qualified pension plans of bona fide D.C. residents are considered D.C. sourced and thus eligible for the tax reduction. Investment income on activity within the District will also qualify for the special tax rate. In short, income from outside the District or the region will not get the benefit of the DCERA. The provisions of the bill restricting the tax reduction to D.C. residents on their D.C. sourced income are designed to prevent speculators and wealthy people from taking advantage of the bill or turning the District into a tax haven. A freeze on property taxes is an additional safeguard that I am seeking from the city council.

Some Members will question why the District should receive a Federal tax reduction that is not available to other jurisdictions. This unique bill is being considered only because of the unique responsibility of the Congress for the Capital of the United States and because a grave financial crisis threatens the District's viability as a city. The District has no State to help support it, and therefore lacks any additional sources for a long-term revenue stream or other necessary ongoing relief. The District is the only city without a State to recycle revenue from wealthier areas; the only city that pays for State, county, and municipal functions; and the only city prevented by Congress from taxing commuters who use city services. As a result, the District is a financial orphan without a State to bear State costs, such as Medicaid and prisons, and without access to the other aid that States regularly give to their troubled big cities. Because none of the usual remedies is available to the District, a tax cutting approach to stem the hemorrhage of taxpayers holds virtually the only promise.

As this House is well aware, the District is in a state of fiscal insolvency and cannot borrow from Wall Street, but only from the U.S. Treasury. A Control Board was appointed nearly a year ago and is working to downsize the Government (10,000 jobs by 1999—5,600 jobs already eliminated), control spending, and return the District to financial solvency. When New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland became insolvent, State aid and State takeover of city functions were critical to the recovery of those cities. That possibility does not exist presently for the District, the only city in the United States without a State. As a result, there is little prospect that the city can become self-supporting without extraordinary measures.

In the absence of state aid, this Federal tax reduction is the only remedy that has the potential in this Congress to allow the District to recover from its insolvency. I believe that this approach could also serve as a model for States which want to encourage taxpayers to remain in large cities, by reducing State income taxes for city residents; but, of course, only Congress can provide such a remedy for the District. The value of a tax reduction is in the encouragement it gives to residents to remain in a city with many problems, paying high city taxes, maintaining the schools and other services, and otherwise halting decline because of increased taxpayer presence.

The District is the only jurisdiction that flies the American flag where residents pay Federal

income taxes, but do not have full representation in the House and have no representation in the Senate. The four territories pay no Federal income tax at all, while the District is second per capita in the payment of Federal income taxes. This bill will not give the District full equity in this regard—D.C. residents would continue to pay Federal taxes without full congressional representation and full self-government. The District seeks only sufficient tax relief to help sustain itself through income from its own residents—as most jurisdictions do—in the absence of other viable alternatives.

I believe that the District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act fits the tax cutting mood of the country and of both parties and the administration. I ask the Members of this House to join me in our efforts to save the District of Columbia through this bill.

THE COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE AND TRAINING ON GANGS, VIOLENCE, AND DRUGS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to recognize the Annual Community Mobilization Conference and Training on Gangs, Violence, and Drugs which was convened in my hometown of San Diego, CA on April 4 and 5.

This is the seventh annual conference that has been convened by Nu-Way Youth and Social Services, a local community-based organization. The conference is a national, collaborative event that brings parents, educators, law enforcement officers, probation officers, prosecutors, health and social service providers, together with civic, political, and spiritual leaders to discuss the latest technologies and strategies for combatting juvenile crime in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, this conference is not the result of a Federal program or government funding. In fact, this conference receives no government funding at all.

This conference is a true collaborative project. And by its very nature, it reinforces the notion that "it takes a village to raise a child"—and it challenges all of our citizens to accept the responsibility and join in our struggle to keep our youth free from the influence of gangs and drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Nu-Way, a valuable resource in the fight against gangs, drug abuse, and violence, is based in my congressional district, and I applaud the efforts of Nu-Way and the Community Mobilization Conference for their important role in our fight against juvenile crime.

TRIBUTE TO ADAM DARLING

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, for any parent, the death of a child is surely life's

greatest tragedy. I can personally remember the profound grief and gloom that swept over my own father and family when my youngest sister Nancy was tragically killed following a horseback riding accident in Colombia, where I served in the Peace Corps more than 30 years ago. Even now, not a day goes by that my family does not sorely miss Nancy and regret the fact that she did not live longer, though we all know she led a magnificent life while she was with us.

The same sentiment, I am sure, will be true for the family of Santa Cruz resident Adam Darling, who left this world last week with Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and 32 other brave Americans in an ill-fated flight over Bosnia. Adam died doing precisely what he wanted: Serving his country, while working to make the world a better place. The eternal optimist, Adam had once offered to ride his bike cross-country from his home in Santa Cruz to Washington, DC for then Governor Bill Clinton because he felt he could make a difference in the 1992 presidential race. After the election, he ended up in Washington working in the Commerce Department. When I arrived to be sworn in as a Member of Congress, Adam was there to meet me. He brought his father, the Reverend Darrell Darling from Santa Cruz with him to all of our Washington activities. According to Darrell, "Adam Darling was a leader among his peers, his friends, his family and in his work. His leadership grew from a keen and uncluttered mind, a character free of shame, given or received, and a thoroughly generous spirit. He was very realistic about both public policy and public service, and the limitations and temptations of both. Adam's realism never became cynical. When you decide to make a difference where there is risk, you can't calculate the cost or be guaranteed delivery from pain or loss. Bosnia is a land of grief and turmoil and none of us is immune."

At the Commerce Department, Adam served as staff in the press office for several months before becoming a personal assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Commerce for 2 years. Adam was also instrumental in bringing state-of-the-art science to Central Coast and the country. Just 1 year ago, he helped organize the first-ever link between classrooms across America and marine biologists working in the Monterey Bay. Ron Brown had recently asked Adam to handle press relations and advance planning for the economic development mission in Bosnia. According to his family, "Adam saw it as an opportunity to make a significant contribution to a peace effort where it is severely needed."

Rather than working hard to gain personal attention, Adam worked hard for the sheer pleasure of doing a job well and the satisfaction of knowing he had helped make someone else's life a little more livable. He was one of the many invisible government hands working in Bosnia to ensure the survival of a nation. Amazing acts of heroism, dedication, and humanitarianism exemplify the work done by those invisible hands. Without people like those who served, continue to serve and will serve their country by helping others, the world would be hard pressed to survive tragedies such as the Bosnia conflict.

Adam too saw life as an opportunity to serve the world. Telling his family at the age

of five that he would be President of the United States some day, a young boy made his commitment to bettering his country at any cost. During the few years he was afforded, Adam worked with the dedication and commitment of a President, and accomplished more for the good of humankind during his lifetime than many even attempt in 100 years.

The loss of Adam Darling and the 34 others in Bosnia will be sorely felt by all and will remain in our hearts as a memorial to all who pay the highest cost possible in order to help the world by serving their country.

TRIBUTE TO P. STUART THOLAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. P. Stuart Tholan was one of the 32 Americans accompanying Secretary Ron Brown on his mission to contribute to the rebuilding of Bosnia. He was aboard the military transport plane which crashed, killing all aboard. My most sincere condolences go out to his wife, Marilyn, his children, Scott and Carolyn, and all his family, as well as to all those whose lives Stuart Tholan touched.

Mr. Tholan had been invited on the humanitarian mission by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown because of his distinguished record of overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles and succeeding again and again. The reconstruction and revival of Bosnia's devastated economy would have been Mr. Tholan's most significant challenge. I have the utmost confidence, as did Secretary Brown, that he would have succeeded at this ultimate challenge.

Mr. Tholan's outstanding work for the Bechtel group of companies, based in San Francisco, CA, earned him a reputation as a demanding project director who tackled the most daunting tasks with eternal optimism and a can-do attitude. While his focus on the successful completion of a project could not be swayed, he never lost sight of the importance of the people on the project. Mr. Tholan would always take the time to help a co-worker when they had personal or family difficulties or to devote his spare time to coaching Little League and girl's softball.

The mission that Stuart Tholan was participating in was perfectly suited to his strengths. Throughout his career, he had shown an ability to bring together people and motivate them to accomplish the most difficult tasks. The strengths of his personality and character shone through the overwhelming nature of jobs he took on. His leadership propelled an international work force of 16,000 to put out the Kuwaiti oil fires in a fraction of the time experts thought possible.

These are the reasons why Secretary Brown chose Stuart Tholan as the perfect candidate to help rebuild the devastated economy of Bosnia. Mr. Speaker, Stuart Tholan and the others who perished on that plane deserve our gratitude for their commitment and dedication to bring peace and stability to Bosnia and for their service to our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE NADER, EDITOR, MIDDLE EAST INSIGHT MAGAZINE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, over the years volumes have been written about the Middle East and its turbulent politics, economic potential, and strategic importance to the United States. One publication stands out because of its comprehensive, insightful and balanced approach to issues in the region.

I am referring to Middle East Insight magazine which has just celebrated its 15th anniversary as one of the leading journals of Middle East affairs. Throughout this turbulent period, Middle East Insight has covered the complex issues affecting the region in a thoughtful, creative way to bring greater knowledge and understanding to all parties. By striving to rise above the ideological passions that often divide the region, Middle East Insight has earned the respect of its readers in Washington, DC and throughout the region.

The driving force behind the magazine is its editor, George Nader. Nader is the founder and president of International Insight, an organization that promotes better understanding between the Middle East and the United States. He is a recognized expert on the region and is often invited by major news organizations to comment as events unfold.

Because of his reputation for fairness and his remarkable access to key political and business leaders throughout the region, Nader has produced a magazine of distinction and high quality. Leaders such as Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, PLO Leader Yassir Arafat, the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Morocco's King Hassan II, and Presidents Bush and Clinton have all been featured in Middle East Insight.

It is a tribute to George Nader and his vision to publish a magazine that is respected for its contribution to public policy debate. Both he and Middle East Insight deserve special recognition on their 15th anniversary.

45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATION

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Automotive Service Association [ASA] on the occasion of its 45th anniversary. ASA is the oldest and largest trade association of its kind representing all segments of the independent automotive repair industry, including transmission, mechanical, and collision repair facilities. The association now includes more than 12,000 businesses. The association now includes more than 12,000 businesses, 28 State groups and 220 chapters located throughout the world.

Over the past 45 years, ASA has merged with a variety of automotive repair associations to enable the industry to speak with a

singular and unified voice. These groups include the Independent Garagemen's Association of Texas [IGA], the Independent Garage Owners of America [IGO], the Auto Body Association of America [ABAA], the Automotive Service Councils [ASC] and, the Independent Automotive Service Association [IASA].

In addition to providing a host of member benefits, ASA annually sponsors the world's largest collision repair event, the International Autobody Congress and Exposition [NACE], the Congress of Automotive Repair and Service [CARS], the Northern Autobody Congress and Exposition and the ASA Annual Convention. In fact, NACE has been selected from a wide range of applicants to participate in the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Buyer Program. This recognition serves as acknowledgement of the quality of the event and the export potential of the industry it serves.

ASA members recognize their obligation to professionalism. Members subscribe to a code of ethics, which governs the methods by which they conduct their business practices. Among other things, an ASA member is sworn to perform high quality repair service at a fair and just price; use only proven merchandise of high quality distributed by reputable firms; employ the best skilled technicians; recommend corrective and maintenance services, explaining to the customer which of these are required to correct existing problems and which are for preventive maintenance.

ASA also endeavors to assist its members to improve the quality of repairs through management and technician training programs. The Automotive Service Association Management Institute [ASAMI] provides continuing management education in the areas of leadership, business, finance, personnel, operations, and personal enrichment.

The ASA anniversary will be recognized throughout the year at ASA-sponsored events and ASA's official publication *AutoInc.* will feature a special anniversary issue. I am pleased to honor the association today on this special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO I. DONALD TERNER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. I. Donald Turner was one of the 32 Americans accompanying Secretary Ron Brown on his mission to contribute to the rebuilding of Bosnia. He was aboard the military transport plane which crashed, killing all aboard. My most sincere condolences go out to his wife, Deirdre English, his children, and to all those whose lives Donald Turner improved with his many good works.

Donald Turner was a man of truly extraordinary energy and commitment, and we are extremely fortunate that he chose to devote his talents to improving the lives of low-income families throughout California. As founder and president of Bridge Housing Corp., Donald Turner created a low-income housing enterprise which constructed nearly 6,000 homes in the 13 years the organization has been in

business. Both the continuing success of the solid organization Donald Turner built and the thousands of families who will have a roof over their heads for years to come will serve as a lasting testament to the life of Donald Turner.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown was so impressed with the remarkable achievements of Donald Turner that he invited Mr. Turner to accompany him on a humanitarian mission to restore the housing resources destroyed by years of all-out war in Bosnia. Donald Turner was not deterred by the overwhelming difficulty of rebuilding this devastated region. Secretary Brown recognized in Donald Turner the same qualities that those who have worked with him have appreciated for decades. His humanitarian spirit combined with his unrelenting commitment to success in the face of adversity has allowed him to succeed in California and it would have propelled him to success in Bosnia.

Donald Turner was known as a relentless promoter of low-income housing in California and throughout the world. Building affordable housing entails not only raising the necessary funds, but also the often more difficult task of convincing homeowners to allow the housing to be built in their neighborhoods. It was impossible, however, to say "no" to Donald Turner. He was able to convince lenders and neighbors to support to projects because he believed that what he was doing would help people, and that made his persuasive powers all but irresistible.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in to Donald Turner for his commitment to making the world more livable for low-income people. His efforts in behalf of the community should serve as a model for all Americans. While we cannot all devote the time and energy that Donald Turner did, we can invoke his memory when our communities ask something of us.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE ON THEIR FIRST MULTIPARTY, DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN NEARLY 30 YEARS

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I've come to the floor today with some of my colleagues to introduce a concurrent resolution congratulating the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone who just held their first democratic, multiparty elections in nearly 30 years.

On February 26, 1996, the West African nation of Sierra Leone held their first round of elections amid much uncertainty. There had just been a military coup less than a month before the election and a civil war that had displaced almost half the population raged in the countryside.

Sponsored by the African-American Institute [AAI], a delegation visited Sierra Leone as part of a U.N. team of international observers. In that delegation were several congressional staffers who deal with African issues in the

Congress, including Joyce Brayboy Dalton with Representative MEL WATT, Tim Trenkle, Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM, Michael Pelletier, legislative fellow in the office of Senator JIM JEFFORDS, and my legislative assistant Bob Van Wicklin.

Despite some inadequacies, the group deemed the election to be free and fair. AAI issued the following statement after the election:

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER DELEGATION OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

FREETOWN, February 29, 1996.—The African-American Institute (AAI), has spent the last three weeks preparing for and conducting an observation of the presidential and parliamentary elections of Sierra Leone. The AAI delegation feels that the elections of February 26-27, 1996 were transparent, open, and substantially fair. Despite certain irregularities and disruptions due to breaches of security, the delegation is convinced these elections reflect the freely expressed choices of the people of Sierra Leone.

Working in affiliation with the United Nations Joint International Observer Group and funded by the United States Agency for International Development, the 17-member AAI delegation was deployed throughout Freetown and its environs, Lungi, Bo, Kenema, Makeni and Kono. The AAI team observed two crucial phases of the elections which were held on February 26-27, 1996.

During the first phase, the delegation met throughout the country with government officials, the staff of the Interim National Electoral Commission, leaders of political parties and major civic organizations, representatives of the media, government officials, and other sections of civil society including organized labor. The delegation also carefully studied the electoral laws, examined the relevance of several training materials, scrutinized the voter registration process and samples of voter registers, observed training of electoral staff and domestic monitors, and attended civic education programs in many parts of the country.

During the second phase, the delegation observed the electoral campaigning, the voting which began on February 26 and was extended through February 27, and the counting process on February 27-28, 1996. In the areas of their deployment, AAI observers visited over 250 polling places nationwide.

AAI found that the elections were held under a cloud of uncertainty and substantial logistical difficulty caused by a lack of adequate infrastructure, minimal election experience and training, and the displacement of sectors of the population due to hostile military actions on or just prior to the date of the elections. This situation often led to the late opening and numerical overtaxing of many polling stations and, in some areas, disruption of the vote and count. Still, in the majority of the areas observed by AAI delegates, the vote went forward in a procedurally correct manner, with materials provided and correctly utilized. Polling station officials, political party representatives and domestic observers, in most cases, were adequately prepared and conducted their duties in an exemplary manner. In the areas of the country observed by AAI delegates, the difficulties cited above were overcome by the fierce determination of an overwhelming majority of the population to hold the elections on schedule, even in the face of serious attempts to obstruct and disrupt the process.

Despite these administrative inadequacies and certain instances of violence and intimidation in Freetown, as well as deadly conflicts between citizens and those seeking to disrupt the election in Bo and Kenema, the electoral process was largely peaceful and free of threats and confrontations. Voting took place in an orderly fashion in most polling stations. There was little evidence of fraud or irregularity.

The AAI delegation wishes to salute the people of Sierra Leone for their strong commitment to democratic practices and their determination to hold elections on schedule. This unflinching commitment to democratic values and procedures, as well as the courage that the citizens demonstrated in the face of great danger, augurs well for the future of democracy in this country.

The AAI delegation also wishes to congratulate the Chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission, Dr. James Jonah, and his colleagues for their impartiality and inspiring and tenacious leadership under difficult conditions.

Finally, the AAI delegation thanks the people of Sierra Leone for their hospitality and warm welcome.

On March 29, 1996, Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of the Sierra Leone People's Party was sworn in as the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone. This peaceful transition of power from a military regime to a freely elected civilian government is a tremendous step onto the road to democracy, and I think will have a very positive effect on some of Sierra Leone's authoritarian neighbors.

In fact, just last week, when United States citizens located in the neighboring country of Liberia were threatened by the ongoing violence in that country, the Government of Sierra Leone allowed the United States to use their airport to help with the evacuation of Americans and other internationals from the Liberian capital city of Monrovia. For this, we are very grateful, and thank the new Government of Sierra Leone for their cooperation and assistance.

Also deserving special recognition are all of the United States citizens living in Sierra Leone, especially the people who work at the United States Embassy in Freetown led by Ambassador John Hirsch, a very dynamic individual who has given so much of himself to help the people of Sierra Leone.

It seems that we hear so much bad news from Africa—it's good to be able to emphasize the good news when it comes along.

With that in mind, I hope that all of my colleagues in the House and Senate will join us in congratulating the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone by helping to pass this resolution.

**RIVER RIDGE (FL) HIGH SCHOOL'S
MOCK STATE LEGISLATURE**

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the achievements of Kevin Miller, a student at River Ridge High School in Florida. As can be seen from the enclosed story from the Tampa

Tribune, Mr. Miller recently participated as speaker of a mock State legislature.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that Kevin Miller has an outstanding career ahead of him in politics and government. Indeed, the time may soon come when we will become the speaker of this body.

I should note that Mr. Miller's uncle, Thomas R. Curtin, was a classmate of mine at Notre Dame Law School. Clearly Kevin has far more talent than his uncle and perhaps even a bit more talent than I have.

It is certainly reassuring to know that there are outstanding young men such as Kevin Miller who will be making such great contributions to our country's future.

**STUDENTS FIND LEGISLATOR SEAT NO EASY
CHAIR**

(By Tiffany Anderson)

NEW PORT RICHEY.—For at least a few hours, seniors became senators.

The 12th-grade class at River Ridge High School got a chance to play politics by participating Friday in the school's mock state legislative session.

To earn class credit in American government, more than 328 students served as state representatives and senators and sat on committees.

The bills they wrote won't ever make it outside the school's auditorium. But that didn't keep most seniors from taking the event any less seriously.

"People told me that I would run everything," said Kevin Miller, 18-year-old speaker of the "House." "In a way, that's true. I just didn't realize how much power Newt Gingrich has. If he doesn't like someone he can make it really hard for people."

State Rep. Mike Fasano spoke to the seniors on the first day of the two-day event. Later, students spent hours heatedly debating dozens of issues from abortion education to education reform.

By Friday, the make-believe legislators had learned that life in the Capitol isn't easy and that getting a law passed is even harder.

More than 275 bills were discussed in committee. Only 40 were heard on the House and Senate floor.

Students proposed such legislation as: The Dumb Teachers Act, requiring instructors to be recertified every year.

Mandating that school administrators keep toilet paper and soap in the bathroom or be subject to fines plus tar and feathering.

Increasing the speed limit on state highways to 85 miles per hour.

Ultimately, only five bills became "law," making it more difficult to use lottery money to supplement school funding; allowing a vehicle's tinted windows to be as dark as the driver wanted; permitting students to work as many hours a week as they wanted as long as they maintained a "C" average; requiring boating licenses for those 14 and older; and making it easier to get an "A" at River Ridge, but abolishing extra points for attendance.

The mock legislative session has been staged for the past four years, said teacher Tom Fleming.

"It's better if they live the legislative process," he said.

Students agreed.

"Even though they're not real laws, you still learn a lot," said Gena Deluigi, 18. "It's just good to see how a bill gets passed. Now,

I can look at a bill and even though it may already exist, I can see why this or that wasn't included in it . . . because it could have come up in our session, too."

HAPPY 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY TO MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM QUESENBERRY

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in celebration of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. William Quesenberry of Coral Gables, FL.

Bill, a graduate of Shenandoah Junior High and Miami Senior High, first met Mary Belle Gardner when she was a wintertime resident of Miami Beach. Bill courted Mary Belle throughout high school and his days at the University of the South at Sewanee, TN. On April 13, 1946, Bill and Mary Belle were married on a beautiful, sunny day in Nashville, TN.

After college, Bill flew in World War II as a naval aviator. Upon returning from the war, Bill followed his father's footsteps into the wholesale grocery business. As a wholesale grocer, Bill provided consumers with a wide variety of products and competitive retail prices.

Bill and Mary Belle share a joy of traveling that has led them across the globe. Their sense of adventure has taken them to the frozen land of Antarctica, a far cry from their home in sunny Coral Gables, and even beneath the surface of the sea itself—Bill and Mary Belle are accomplished scuba drivers and snorkelers.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of their children and grandchildren as well as their many friends, I wish Bill and Mary Belle a happy golden wedding anniversary in the hopes of many more to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RED BANK CATHOLIC

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Red Bank Catholic Women's Basketball Team for winning the New Jersey State High School Basketball Championship.

Back in the Sixth Congressional District, these young women have provided their fans and myself with much excitement and sense of pride. From reaching the finals of the Shore Conference Tournament to winning the State Championship at the Meadowlands, Red Bank Catholic has demonstrated its commitment to excellence.

Throughout the year, Red Bank Catholic has stressed the importance of team unity as a major component of victory. This approach to the season, in addition to its dedication and hard work, provided the team with the necessary drive to become the best high school basketball team in the State of New Jersey.

In addition to the athletic abilities possessed by this team, the players of Red Bank Catholic must be saluted for their academic excellence. On and off the court, these student athletes have maintained athletic prowess and academic integrity in light of intense pressure.

Once again I would like to salute these young women for capturing the high school basketball championship and wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN MINETA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a woman who exemplifies the very best of the American spirit. Helen Mineta, a teacher of politics and government for more than 30 years, a friend, and an active member of the community, died March 18th in San Jose, CA. She was 77. The daughter of immigrant Japanese parents, Ms. Mineta persevered throughout her life against racism, overcoming numerous barriers. She bettered the lives of those with whom she came in contact in countless ways, as a teacher and as an advocate for Japanese-American rights.

Helen Mineta graduated from San Jose State College in 1938 with dreams of becoming a teacher, but was told by her professors that no one would hire a Japanese person. Undaunted, she worked in the speech and drama department at San Jose State while studying commerce. She remained at San Jose State until the onset of World War II and the attack on Pearl Harbor caused Americans to lash out at Japanese-Americans. As a result of both racism and fear, Ms. Mineta and many other Japanese-Americans were placed in internment camps.

Helen Mineta and her family were interned first at the Santa Anita Racetrack and then the Heart Mountain camp in Wyoming. Despite these hardships, Ms. Mineta managed to get out of the internment camp by obtaining a position as an executive secretary in a Chicago chemical corporation. Although forced to leave her family behind, she did not forget them. Ms. Mineta helped to educate her brother, Norman, who was without a school in the internment camp, by sending him books and questions to answer concerning them. Her hard work and tutelage reaped great benefits, for Norman was later to become our friend, the former congressman from San Jose.

In the years after the war Ms. Mineta worked for her brother-in-law at the Japanese American Citizens League in Washington, D.C., fighting to help others deal with the same racism that had assailed her. She went on to receive another bachelor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley, and finally realized her goal of teaching at San Jose High School in 1958. But again tragedy struck as Ms. Mineta was about to receive a much dreamed about position at the United Nations. Her mother died in 1956 and she returned home to help her father.

Helen Mineta remained actively involved in the community throughout her life, giving lec-

tures on the racism she confronted and overcame during World War II and throughout her life. She was also instrumental in the fight to build the San Jose Center for the Performing Arts, bringing a valuable resource to the community. Her accomplishments were acknowledged by the University of California Alumni Club.

In the end, though, many remember Helen Mineta as a dear friend who had a zest for life. She remained active and cheerful throughout her life despite the obstacles. She will be sorely missed. Ms. Mineta is survived by two sisters, Etsu M. Masaoka of Chevy Chase, MD and Aya Endo of Medford, NJ; two brothers, Albert Mineta of San Jose, and Norman Mineta of Alexandria, VA, and three nieces and four nephews. To them we send our deepest condolences.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MARINE COL. ROBERT OVERMYER

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of a tragic loss that the people of the 13th District of Ohio, and the entire Nation, recently suffered.

Marine Col. Robert Overmyer, born in Lorain, OH, died last month while bravely working as a test pilot. The prototype plane he was flying lost control and crashed before he could eject. His sacrifice, made while insuring the safety of others, will not be forgotten.

Colonel Overmyer was a true American hero and served his country with great pride for almost 40 years, both as a Marine and a celebrated astronaut. He worked on the Air Force Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program, served as a NASA astronaut on the Apollo 17 mission, and more recently commanded the 1985 Space Shuttle *Challenger* mission.

Colonel Overmyer grew up Westlake, OH, near Cleveland Hopkins Airport. His love of flying was born while watching planes take off and land at that airport. He never forgot his roots in Ohio, and always found the time to give back to his childhood community. He returned several times to speak to students and adults about the role of the military and future of the American space program.

Colonel Overmyer will be remembered not only by his family and friends, but by all Americans for his dedicated service to our country. I thank you, Colonel Overmyer, for giving the most while you were with us. You will be missed.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Com-

mittee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 16, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs/National Indian Gaming Commission.

SD-138

Armed Services

Readiness Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the privatization of Department of Defense depot maintenance and other commercial activities.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to consider a proposed resolution to authorize the Committee to conduct an investigation of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association and related matters, amend the Committee's rules to facilitate the investigation and related public hearings, and to authorize the issuance of subpoenas.

SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 128, to establish the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York, S. 695, to provide for the establishment of the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve in Kansas, and S. 1476, to establish the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 969, to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, S. 295, to permit labor management cooperative efforts that improve America's economic competitiveness to continue to thrive, and S. 1643, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997 through 2001 for the Older Americans Act of 1965, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.

SD-192

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary

system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees, and to reform the financing of Federal elections and Senate campaigns.

SR-301

1:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of the Treasury, focusing on the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Secret Service.

SD-138

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 984, to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Tongass land management plan.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

Small Business

To hold hearings on small business and employee involvement, focusing on the TEAM Act proposal (S.295).

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on natural resources and the environment.

SD-138

Budget

To hold hearings to review the Congressional Budget Office's economic and budget outlook for fiscal years 1997 through 2006.

SD-608

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the impact of balance the Federal budget on the United States trade deficit.

SD-419

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

1:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Kenneth C. Brill, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus, Christopher Robert Hill, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Richard L. Morningstar, of Massachusetts, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Advisor to the President and to the Secretary of State on Assistance to the New Independent States (NIS) of the Former Soviet Union and Coordinator of NIS Assistance, and Day Olin Mount, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iceland.

SD-419

5:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1635, to establish a United States policy for the deployment of a national missile defense system.

SR-222

APRIL 19

1:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.

SR-485

APRIL 23

9:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1401, to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to minimize duplication in regulatory programs and to give States exclusive responsibility under approved States program for permitting and enforcement of the provisions of that Act with respect to surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1285, to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund),

as modified by S. Amdt. 3563, in the nature of a substitute.

SD-406

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to Alzheimer's Disease.

SD-106

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on a proposed constitutional amendment to establish a bill of rights for crime victims.

SD-226

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine issues affecting home-based business owners.

SR-428A

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine distance learning, and on S. 1278, to establish an education satellite loan guarantee program for communications among education, Federal, State, and local institutions and agencies and instructional and educational resource providers.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To continue hearings on S. 1285, to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund), as modified by S. Amdt. 3563, in the nature of a substitute.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the need for additional bankruptcy judgeships and the role of the U.S. trustee system.

SD-226

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1997 for veterans programs.

SR-418

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources on S. 1264, to provide for certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan Project to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 902, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the construction of a building to be used jointly by the Secretary for park purposes and by the city of Natchez as an intermodal transportation center,

S. 951, to commemorate the service of First Ladies Jacqueline Kennedy and Patricia Nixon to improving and maintaining the Executive Residence of the President and to authorize grants to the White House Endowment Fund in their memory to continue their work, S. 1098, to establish the Midway Islands as a National Memorial, H.R. 826, to extend the deadline for the completion of certain land exchanges involving the Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas, and H.R. 1163, to authorize the exchange of National Park Service land in the Fire Island National Seashore in the State of New York for land in the Village of Patchogue, Suffolk County, New York.

SD-366

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.
SR-301

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine airport revenue diversion.
SR-253

MAY 8

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the reform of health care priorities.
SR-418

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
334 Cannon Building

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 25

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.
SR-253